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trial cake of Sozoderma Soap, invaluable for its remedial properties. If the coupon should be missing, write us stating where and when the purchase was made and we will send you the Soap immediately. (Mention this paper, also.)

If you have any skin trouble, bear in mind it is worth much more than the money value of any soap to know by actual test the merits of "Sozoderma." Besides, this Soap is excellent for the ordinary requirements of the toilet and bath, especially for shaving. Price, 25 cents for full-size, 4-oz. cake.

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PLATT'S SUPPORT OF GILROY

INTEREST IN THE TRIBUNE'S REVE-LATION.

WILL HE DO THE SAME THING IN 1897 THAT HE DID IN 1892?

The damning evidence presented in The Tribyesterday, showing that in the great National campaign of 1892 Thomas C. Platt, thorough reform of the force could be made. then as now the leader of the Republican State Tammany ticket, headed by Thomas F. Gilroy, though owned and controlled by Mr. Platt and date for Mayor, was looked upon in political circles as satisfactory evidence that if Mr. Platt would make a deal for Mr. Gilroy's benefit in 1892 he would not be above making a deal for Judge Van Wyck's benefit in 1897.

It was charged that one of the considerations Michael Kerwin, whom Mr. Gilroy made Police Commissioners at Mr. Platt's request.

When the names of well-known Republicans of high character were presented to Mayor Gilroy at that time for Police Commissioners the Mayor was quoted as saying:

"You must get Mr. Platt's indorsement if you want anybody appointed to these places I am paying no attention to any one else so far as these places are concerned."

The appointment of Joseph M. Deuel as a Police Justice by Mayor Gilroy was also made,

Police Justice by Mayor Gilroy was also made, as most Republican politicians know, on the recommendation of Mr. Platt.

"If Mr. Platt was able to secure three such important places for his labors to swell Gilroy's plurality in 1892, what do you suppose he expects from Van Wyck in 1898 in recompense for a much more effective support next Tuesday?" was a question asked among Republicans in many parts of the city yesterday. In 1892 Gilroy's election was assured. All Mr. Platt did was, according to J. P. Smith, to turn the liquor paper which the present Senator and his political co-laborers controlled over to the support of the Tammany ticket.

To-day, when the tide is running swiftly

to the support of the Tammany ticket.

To-day, when the tide is running swiftly against Tammany and every moment adds to the chance that Low will defeat Van Wyck, Mr. Platt, it is charged, is bending all his energies to stem the current against the Wigwam ticket, and is prepared to turn over as many Republican votes as he can influence without being causat at it, in order to avert the impending Tammany disaster. For this reason alone, it is said, Mr. Platt keeps General Tracy in the field, although every indication of the campaign points to the General's complete discomfiture.

Senator Platt said yesterday that he had read the article on the first page of yesterday's Tribune, but that he did not care to make any statement or comment regarding it. statement or comment regarding it.

PLATT LEADERS FOR VAN WYCK. EVIDENCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND BY JACOB WORTH AND SHERIFF BUTTLING.

An intimate friend of Jacob Worth said last night that Mr. Worth and Sheriff Buttling, of Brooklyn, visited New-York on Thursday night and found indisputable evidence that the Platt leaders are prepared to vote for Van Wyck, and will do so now that Seth Low is likely to be elected. Mr. Worth does not believe that the rank and the wife vote the Tammany ticket.

FEW BETS MADE.

Not many election bets were made on the Stock Exchange yesterday. In the betting young Henry George was not considered. The wagers were confined to Low, Van Wyck and Tracy. An offer of \$30,000 to \$10,00 that Low would poll more votes than Tracy did not find a taker. E. B. Talcott bet \$7,000 to \$1,000 with Amory G. Hodges that Tracy would not be exceed. E. F. Raynor bet \$1,000 to \$2,500 with Mr. falcott that Van Wyck would not

"Billy" Edwardt who has made many bets on the result of the campaign, declared yesterday that he had decided all lets to be off. Others who have made bets at the uptown hotels, including "Al" Smith and "Joe" Veidig, have decided that all bets Smith and "Joe" Vendig, have decided that all bets are not binding, coinidering the death of Henry George. It does not hatter whether Henry George It does not hatter whether Henry George was specified in the let or not, they argue; it is cancelled just the same. Under this interpretation all bets were declared void, and there was a great dividing of money among those who had made wagers on the result. The conditions are so chaotic that few wagers are being made upon the present condition of affairs.

The members of the Metropolitan Turf Association held a meeting yestedlay afternoon, and decided that bets were off.

FIRM OF PLATT & CROKER. this bill and the other reform measures. Cornellus N. Billes called this meeting to order. In his speech

FACTS WHICH DISCLOSE THE PARTNER. SHIP OF THE BOSSES.

WHEN AN ANTI-TAMMANY VICTORY WAS SECURED

Albany, Oct. 30.-Thomas C. Platt's deals with Richard Croker at the State capital in matters of legislation have been so frequent for years that no from New-York, to the effect that the members of the Republican machine have already received orders from Mr. Platt to use their influence to elect Van Wyck, Croker's candidate for Mayor. Mr. Platt became the Republican "boss" of the State in 1887, when he managed to elect Frank Hiscock United States Senator. From that time on his deals with David B. Hill and Richard Croker have been constant. The Legislature was Republican up to 1891, and Mr. Platt had the naming of the committees. He took good care of Croker. The Tammany Hall Senators and Assemblymen obtained the chief committee places. When Croker himself gained control of the Legislature in 1892 he returned the compliment, and the followers of Mr. Platt on the Republican side of the House got places on the influential committees. Mr. Platt regained possession of both branches of the Legislature in 1894, and, being still true to Croker, awarded places of power on committees to his Tammany Hall allies. At present two of the three minority places on the Senate Committee on Cities are held by Tammany Hall Senators, Ahearn and Grady. A lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic bors of Brooklyn, holds the third place.

Legislation has thus been in the almost absolute control of Platt and Croker. When the power of one was threatened by the Legislature their lieutenants on committees acted together. When, on the other hand, the passage of any measure was desired, the Republican and Tammany Hall machines acted in unison in its support. Some times, it is true, demonstrations of hostility have been made between Mr. Platt's Senators and Mr. Croker's Senators, but every one recognized that there were no bullets behind the powder that was exploded. In the Assembly for two years there has been an almost ludicrous desire apparent on the part of Daniel E. Finn, the Tammany Hall leader, to learn what Mr. Platt's agents desired to have done, and then to so manage the Democratic As-semblymen as to permit of the easy doing of it.

WHEN STRONG BECAME MAYOR.

A description of one year's work of the Legis-Take, for instance, the year 1805. In the fall of 1894 William L. Strong had been elected Mayor of New-York City by a union of Republicans and independent Democrats. It was obvious before the Legislature met that Mr. Strong could not reform the government of New-York unless he should be invested with authority to remove the Tammany Hall heads of the city departments. Further, it was evident that the police courts needed cleaning out and that the school system ought to be improved. A Power of Removal bill was drawn up. conferring on the Mayor authority to remove all the heads of city departments.

A City Magistrate's bill authorized the Mayor to remove all the Police Justices. By a third bill Mr. Strong was authorized to appoint a new Board

Mr. Platt and Croker were naturally alarmed at such a programme. The Power of Removal bil among other things, would give Mayor Strong authority to remove the members of the Board of Police, composed of their followers. In the preceding spring the Tammany Mayor of the city, Mr. Gilroy, at the request of Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker. had appointed Michael Kerwin and Charles H. Murray Police Commissioners. They formed a worthy pair with John C. Sheehan and James Martin, the representatives of Mr. Croker. Mr. Platt accordingly did not pass the Power of Remova bill through his Legislature at once, when it met in January, 1895. Instead, he "held up" the measure and brought pressure on Mayor Strong to force the Mayor to name Police Commissioners satisfac Another measure which was held back was a bill for the reorganization of the police force There might be a new Board of Police, but unless authority was given to dismiss the corrupt tools of Tammany Hall or of the Republican machine no

PUBLIC INDIGNATION AROUSED.

But the voters of New-York who had elected Mayor Strong were not content to sit quietly and was received with indignation if not surprise throughout the city. The exposure of this deal, remembered that Senator Fassett had been rewhereby "The Wine and Spirit Gazette," al- strained by Mr. Platt, when his investigating come point of making a thorough his political associates, was directed to declare quiry into the Police Department, and thus Tamfor the election of Gilroy, then Croker's candi- many Hall's grip on the Department had been prolonged. They also thought they could see in the weak report of the Lexow Committee a design to shield Tammany Hall once more. They determined, therefore, to appeal to public opinion, and on February 5, 1895, they held a great meeting in Cooper Union and demanded the immediate pas-sage of the Power of Removal bill. The Cooper for the assistance given by Mr. Platt to Gilroy Irstitute meeting was made notable for voters this Irstitute meeting was made notable for voters this year by the following speech of Cornelius N. Bliss:

Ladies and Gentlemen—When the Constitutional Convention, the highest representative body known to our laws, adopted measures making it possible for the people of this city to unite without prejudice to their party interests in State and Nation to secure to the people of New-York government of, by and for all its citizens, of whatever party, a union sprang into being that elected a Mayor pledged to non-partizan condict of the government. That Mayor has been in office for more than a month, and the Legislature has been in office for more than a month, and the Legislature has been in office for more than a month, and the legislature has been in office for more than a month, and the legislature has been in office for more than a month, and the legislature has been in office for more than a month, and the legislature has been in office for more than a month, and the legislation required to give him power to make such changes as may in his ludgment seem necessary in the personnel of the city government halts and waits. Is there any remedy? Mass-meetings may not amount to much as some distinguished gentlemen have remarked, but the time has not yet come when American citizens can be debarred from assembling to peacefully discuss issues vital to their prosperity, and to tell their representatives what they want, and, I may say, what they intend to do. (Loud applause.) This great assembly is here to-night to express clearly what it believes is the opinion of a vast majority of the citizens of New-York, which it will do without fear or favor of leaders, bosses or combines. (Applause.) As a party man, a pronounced Republican, I am proud to join in this demonstration, which, with others to follow, is the proof that good faith is to be kept and that the "goody reformers," as we are called by our respective machines, will take no step backward (Applause.)

Public opinion could not be further resisted, even be the proof that was the appointment of Charles H. Murray and | year by the following speech of Cornelius N. Bliss: Public opinion could not be further resisted, even

by Mr. Platt, and accordingly he permitted the Legislature to pass the Power of Removal bill. POLICE REORGANIZATION KILLED.

But this did not prevent him from "holding up" the other reform measures and permitting his creatures in the Legislature to threaten Mayor Strong that unless Murray and Kerwin were coninued in office there would be retailatory legislation, such as cutting short the terms of the Police mmissioners he might appoint and curtailing his powers of office. The Police Reorganization bill was introduced in a form insulting to Mayor Strong, he having no authority under it to appoint the Reorganization Commission, but the power being conferred on the Governor and the Senate. Governor Morton, however, later in the session insisted upon this authority being granted to Mayor Strong.

It is significant that from that hour Mr. Platt lost interest in the bill. Plainly he had thought that through Governor Morton he could gain control of Reorganization Commission, and thus protect his Tammany Hall ailies and members of the Republican machine belonging to the police force. It may reasonably be suspected that it was through his connivance that the amended bill lacked suf-

The Republican Senate to pass it.

The Republican Senator whose vote chiefly defeated the measure was Henry J. Coggeshall. has intimated more than once that he did so under direct orders from Mr. Platt. There was a stage play of indignation by Mr. Platt over Coggeshall's conduct, and he was not renominated by the Repub-licans of Oneida County, but he ran as an independent, with Democratic indorsement, and won, the canal employes under Platt's control also working actively for him. It is significant that Coggeshall is now one of Mr. Platt's advisers and holds influential pinces in the State Senate.

THE BOSSES AND THE SCHOOLS. Mr. Platt also made resistance in a determined way to the bill to reform the Department of Education in New-York. Here Tammany Hall still held cation in New York. Here trainingly rate still need a vast amount of power through its control of the School Trustees. Platt Assemblymen introduced bits prolonging the objectionable trustee system, and thus obstructed the passage of real reform measures. The Police Magistrates act was "held up" so long by Mr. Platt's orders that finally Gov-The Police Magistrates act was "held ernor Morton addressed a special message to the Legislature insisting on its passage.

Public opinion in New-York had also become aroused, and another great meeting was held in the Cooper Union to demand the immediate passage of

N. Bilss called this meeting to order. In his speech he said:

There is a theory, a tradition, that the Republican form of government emanates from the people and is to be administered by and for the people. But official human nature is probably much the same in all systems of government, and many legislators, with notable exceptions, when they have secured an election, make haste to forget that they are servants, and are too apt in the seclusion of legislative chambers and committee-rooms, to come to believe that the temporary eminence to which they have been chosen has given to them the old mediaval right of kings or masters. When our servants get into that state of mind it really becomes necessary, using a common expression, to "call them down."

Our legislative friends at Albany have just received a gentle reminder of their duties from our Governor, and we are all. I know, glad to be informed that one branch of the Legislature has heeded the message, and hastened to pass one of the greatly needed measures of reform for which we have assembled to-night to ask in plain terms that the other branch of the Legislature shall adopt the required measures for the reform of the much of the Bush branches shall adopt other required measures for the reform of the municipal government of this city.

The Assembly had passed the Magistrates bill.

The Assembly had passed the Magistrates bill and to ask still further that both branches shall adopt other required measures for the reform of the municipal government of this city.

The Assembly had passed the Magistrates bill and to ask still further that both branches shall adopt other required measures for the reform of the municipal government of this city.

The Assembly had passed the Magistrates bill and the complete talking with him in regard to the

The Assembly had passed the Magistrates bill that day, but the Senate delayed it until April 26, John F. Smyth impeachment of 1877, and com thus prolonging the life of the Tammany Hall Po- menting on \$13,000 which it cost us for the investiga-

personally affected Mr. Croker. A bill had been passed by the Assembly in January, 1895, by a practically unanimous vote, taking away the privilege from Peter F. Meyer, Croker's partner in the real estate business, of having the legal sales of real estate made at No. 111 Broadway. Mr. Croker is said to have made a large amount of money in Westchester County by buying real estate which was advanced in value by the construction of the Huckleberry Road. Mr. Meyer and himself had the closest relations. He was, therefore, affected sericusty by this Judicial Sales bill. Public opinion favared the bill, but this did not matter. The Senate Mr. Croker, firmly held the bill. Senator Mullin one day moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, but he was beaten by a combination of Tammany

but he was beaten by a combination of Tammany Democrats and Platt Republicans.

There was a tangle of deals at the session of 1895. At the request of Croker a bill, introduced by Senator Higgins, legislating out of office Anthony Clinchy, State Gas-Meter Inspector, one of Croker's appointees, was defeated. It was also about this time that Mr. Platt courteously killed in the Assembly a bill which would have deprived Edward Murphy fr. of the control of the Hoard of Police of Troy. Mr. Murphy's serenity should not be disturbed. Murphy and Croker were then, as now, in political partnership. The connecting link between Murphy and Platt thus stands disclosed, and people can understand why the Troy Police bill perished.

ALLIES ON THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL. In 1806 Mr. Platt would not have been able to pass the Greater New-York Commission bill with-out the aid of his Democratic allies. That act was passed in the Assembly over the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster by a vote of 78 to 69 in the Assembly. It takes seventy-six votes to pass a bill in the Assembly, and six Democrats voted for the bill. It would have failed, there-fore, if the Democrats had not supported it. In

fore, if the Democrats had not supported it. In the Senate the same bill was passed by a vote of \$1\$ to \$14\$. It takes twenty-six votes in the affirmative to pass a bill in the Senate. There were ten Democrats who voted in favor of the bill. Messrs. Ahearn, Martin, McNulty, Cantor, Featherson, Foley, Grady, Koehler, Munzinger and Sullivan, Fammany men with one exception, voted for the bill. They could have defeated it.

They believed that Tammany Hall would elect the Mayor of Greater New-York, and that thus they would gain control of the political spoils of Republican Brooklyn as well as of Democratic New-York. Indeed, during the entire period of discussion of the measures intended to bring about the creation of Greater New-York the Tammany Hall leaders labored directly or Indirectly to promote the scheme. In their judgment Mr. Platt was playing into their hands. It is possible that they may wake up or November 3 to discover that unintentionally Mr. Finit was working to put Greater New-York into the control of Seth Low and other independent citizens and that the day of legislation by "deal" is swiftly approaching its end.

IF IT'S IN "THE SUN," IT ISN'T SO.

MISREPRESENTATION REGARDING THE SEN TIMENT IN THE HAT TRADE.

Alexander Caldwell, of the firm of Bill & Caldwell dealers in hats and straw goods, at No. 704 Broadway, sends the following to The Tribune:

way, sends the following to The Tribune:
To the Editor of The Tribune
Sir: An article appears in The Sun" of to-day relative to what is termed "Low Buncombe." The gentlemen whose names are affixed to a petition in our trade in favor of Mr. Tracy wilfully misconstrue the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Rusiness Men's Republican and Sound Money Association. There was in that resolution no attempt to speak for the respective trades, the resolution realing that "we as individuals indorse Seth Low for Mayor." I should not have replied to this had it not been for the assertion that there were "no Low men in the hat line." "and that the hatters were overwhelmingly for Tracy." As temporary chairman I appointed thirty-two of the leading men in our trade as Executive Committee of the Hatters' Trade McKinley and Hobert Sound Money and Sound Government Club. The Tracy

Money and Sound Government Club. The Tracy petition bears the name of but nine out of the thirty-two of that committee. Take the list of Tracy signers and you will find that the partners of several of them are for Low. Again, take from the list of the twenty-three of that committee who have not sizned for Tracy-such a house as Charles H. Tenney & Co. Mr. Tenney and the vast majority of that large house are for Low. Take Mariin Bates, ir. & Co. one of the largest in its line of business, and all three partners and every one of its twelve clerks in their New-York store are for Mr. Low.

Take such concerns as Taylor & Seeley, Merritt & Co. and dozens of others. Members of the firms and employes are for Mr. Low. Let us also look at the hat factories in Greater New-York. Take Knox, the hatterly factory, in Brooklyn. A poll taken two days ago shows Low has a big plurality. Take Dickerson & Brown's large factory, located in Brooklyn. The poll taken yesterday showed Low. It Tracy, s. Van Wyck, B. George, 21. Glesson, I. Many men in our trade are for Low, and privately say so, although they do not wish to be quoted. They are for Low solely because they know that he is the only loxical and is the strongest candidate to defeat Tammany. You will, therefore, see that although I expressed only my opinion in voting for the Seth Low resolution, yet still unconsciously I had voiced the large sentiment in the tast trade that is for Mr. Low.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

New-York, Oct. 20, 185.

IN THE INTEREST OF MR. LAIMBEER. A number of well-known residents of the XXVIIth Assembly District have signed a paper Assembly, as a rebuke to the fraud in the machine Republican organization. Some of these signers are Mayor Strong, William Brookfield, William F. Dodge, Charles Stewart Smith, Dr. David H. Greer, Howard Van Amringe, Wager Swayne, Gustav Schwab, James Talcott, Charles F. Homer, G. Milbank, James B. Ford, Howard P. Wilds, Madison Grant, Gherardi Davis, Henry C. Swords, Bayard Dominick, Isaac A. Josephi, Frederick B. Dr. Clarence E. Beebe, Hoffman Miller, Joseph H. Emery, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, Anson G. Emery, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, Anson G. McCook, George Maccullough Miller, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, B. Aynar Sands, Richard J. Lewis, George W. Wickersham, Warner Van Norden, I. Albert Englehart, Edward C. O'Brien, Benjamin E. Hell, Frank D. Pavey, Paul D. Cravath, Lowell Lincoin, Alfred R. Conkling, Alfred E. Marling, Robert Olyphant, O. B. Sanger, John B. Ireland, Henry G. Travor, George C. Clark, Charles M. Burney, William Freeland, Clarence S. Day, Artemas H. Holmes, D. Willis James, Horace Russell, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Chester Griswold, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Walter Jennings, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, C. C. Shayne, Samuel Thomas, Robert C. Alexander, F. W. Rhinchander, Robert Abbe, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry W. Hayden, Walter G. Oakman, William C. Wilson and Henry W. Taft.

Waltham Watches

are always guaranteed to be free from any defect in material or construction. The makers particularly recommend the movement engraved with the trade mark " RIVERSIDE " Made in various sizes for ladies

and gentlemen,

retail jewelers.

and for sale by all

DAWSON STICKS TO IT.

"I do remember talking with him in regard to the

tion of our company. At the time people generally understood that this investigation of the various companies ordered by Mr. Smyth, who was Commissioner of Insurance, was for the purpose of raising campaign funds. Either Mr. Dawson has confounded this conversation with something else, and has done it innocently, or he lies right straight There is not a shadow of truth in the letter he has written or the statement purported to have been made by Mr. Leavitt.

like to see him defeated, but I do not want to see an injustice done him in this matter." Mr. Dawson has sent to The Tribune the follow

Mr. Dawson has sent to The Tribune the following letter:

Both in the public's interest and on account of my own reputation it is not possible for me to rest with the direct chailenge of my veracity which Theodore M. Banta, cashier of the New-York Life Insurance Company, has published. I refer to his statement that my assertion that he told of the instance of a demand from Mr. Platt on behalf of Republican organization is "unqualifiedly faise in every particular."

To be sure, Mr. Banta modifies this by saying that I may be dreaming. After the Twilight dinner at which I first mooted this matter, entirely without premeditation, I had the second interview with Mr. Banta, in which he confirmed all that he had before said, except that the money had been paid, in spite of his refusal to pay it. Having taken such pains to know that I was on solid ground, I must myself set aside the alternative winch he offers, and am compelled to concede that either he or I have deliberately fied.

I know that I have conscientiously told the truth, without any expectation that the publication of soliter assessments from men and corporations would create such a furor. To my reassertion that I have told the truth, I may, in view of the fact that Mr. Banta has lived lenger in the community and is better known, be pardoned if I call attention to the fact that no motive for my lying can possibly be conceived. I am likely to lose some very valuable friendships through what may be considered my inopportune truth-telling, and I can gain nothing. That Mr. Banta might conceivably not desire to make his unpopular position among his fellow-officers less endurable by bravely vouching for the truth, is at least readily conceivable. But I readily appreciate that even this is not enough to decisively tip the halances in my favor. Being comparatively unknown to your readers places me at a disadvantage that is not so easily overcome. Consequently, I am constrained to brave further allenations, both for the sake of my own repute and for the assurance o

Chority is truth.

Fortunately I am able to give such assurances. When I came to New-York, about three years ago, I am embeddened by tokens of his confidence in me to refer to the Hon. John A. McCall as to my reputation, which, while well known among insurancemen of my class, was not so well known by others. I apprised Mr. McCall, who was then, as now president of the New-York Life Insurance Company, of my presumption. He replied as follows: Herewith inclosed please find copy of my reply to any inquiry addressed to me concerning yourself. The copy reads:

J. W. Newbury, etc., President Measurement.

he copy reads:

I. W. Newbury, esq., President Mercantile Cooperative Bank, No. 26 East Twenty-third-st.,
New-York Clts
Dear Sir. I have yours of the 8th Inst., regardg Miles M. Dawson. His reputation is excellent
all respects. Very truly yours.

"JOHN A. M.CALL, President."

I need not say that I should not publish this did not consider it necessary in order to protect my and name. The correspondence may be seen at coffice, and no doubt Mr. Newhury will, on rest, show the original. I have only the copy at me with Mr. McCall's letter. I do not believe at Mr. Hauta can show so strong an indorsement on his own chief.

that Mr. Hadia can show so strong an indorsement from his own chief.

It may be that as Mr. Banta now says, this story is without foundation. I almost believe myself that it is, since my only confidence in its truth has rested upon the story of a man whom I now know to have lied about having told it to me. Inder such circumstances, a story that rests at nest wholly upon his veracity must be deemed doubtful. If he will now tell a falsehood in order to shield himself from the consequences of talking too freely, it is credible that he may have told a falsehood then in order to exalt my esteem for his simpregnable virtue. This is also the more credible, since his first and his second versions to me disagreed, the second being a distinct 'nedge."

I cannot close without saying that taken alone. agreed the second being a distinct "hedge."

I cannot see how this reflects upon Mr. Flatt, who of course, does not collect momey for the campaign fund of his party and who might have been nromised this contribution by President Heers. Unless it can be shown that he made a wrong use of the money, converted it to his own use or promised some improper favor in return, the circumstance has no especial significance. I mentioned it first in connection with Mr. Platt's refusal to co-operate in bringing Superintendent of Insurance Flerce herors. A Senate committee for investigation, in which he said to me: "The insurance commanies want Mr. Flatt and other politicians were unduly influenced by such contributions is what Mr. Leavitt and his associates need.

MILES M. DAWSON.

ALL-DAY TALK FOR TRACY.

A SERIES OF REPUBLICAN MEETINGS AT THE COMMERCIAL MEN'S CLUB. The work of the Commercial Men's Club in the

The work of the Commercial Mena chall in the interest of General Tracy, at No. 640 Broadway, ended yesterday with what some of the members of the club said was an "all-day performance." Meetings were in progress in the room nearly all day. The first was a women's meeting, called to order at 10:30 a. m. by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who delared that she was a business woman. of Henry George, she said, had in a great measure disrupted the organization behind him. It remained for the Republican managers, she said, to get all the possible votes of Henry George's followers for

General Tracy. Mrs. Jane Pierce, the first speaker introduced by Miss Hoswell, said that the managers of the Cit-izens Union had declared that they sought non-partisanship in the management of municipal affairs, but no sooner had they named their ticket than they reached out for the county officers and then for members of the Assembly. In doing this, she said, the backers of Mr. Low had deceived those Republicans who had signed the petition. They had played their game with all the coolness and confidence of political tricksters.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the next speaker, said

that she was somewhat surprised that more men were not present, until she remembered that it was a McKinley year and that the men were all at work. Non-partisanship had its place, she said, in schools and churches. Great ideas were not born in political movements. They were born in the home and in the workshop, and when men with these same ideas got together they formed political parties. She also said that it was a great thing to be a college president, and that it was a great the fashion with some people to look with dis-dain on politicians. For herself, she had been in politics for a good many years and was acquainted with a good many politicians, and she had found them to be good, plain, honest American citizens BUSINESS MEN APPEALED TO.

At noon there was a change in the programme, and a business men's meeting was organized. By would hold, and as Miss Boswell, Mrs. Plerce and Mrs. Foster left the platform the crowd gave three rousing cheers "for the ladies." The colored quartet sang a campaign song, the refrain of which was. Vote for vote for General Tracy." Morris Eckatein presided during the first hour of the afternoon meeting. He introduced as the first speaker ex-Governor Pinchback of Louisiana, who said that the people of New-York were called upon on Tuesday next to decide a greater question than the matter of who should be Mayor for four years. They were to decide whether or not they voted right last year when they elected McKinley to the Presi-dency. This talk of bossism, he said, was simply a scheme "to get our fellows out and their fei-

A. H. Steele, the next speaker, said that Mr. Low was called a good Republican. He could not be, or he would have bowed to the wishes of the majority of that party. It was also declared that he was better than his party. "There never was but one Man better than His party, and He was crucified Man better than His party, and He was crucined on Calvary," cried this speaker. "Not even Abraham Lincoln, the noble martyr, was a greater man than his party."

Mahlon Chance said that the opponents of the Meddings, Receptions and Dinners served at private Republican party declared there should be no partisenship in city affairs, and they also criticised the banquet hall.

THE WHOLE CITY PROFOUNDLY INTERESTED

In the New Method of Treating Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

HUNDREDS TESTING IT DAILY.

Pronounced by Physicians to Be the First Remedy Ever Permitted by Nature to Enter the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs.

It Cures by Inhalation .- Startling Results Follow Its Use by Well-Known People.

To say that this whole city is interested in the new method of treating Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, is no exaggeration. For years the medical profession have been striving to obtain some remedy for these discases, which, in spite of every effort on their part, rapidly became more prevalent and dangerous. It seemed almost a hopeless task to them, owing to the peculiar construction of the air passages, which precluded all possibility of medicines in liquid form ever entering the bronchial tubes or lungs; but with the discovery of Hyomel came hope.

It was found that this new germicide, although it impregnated every particle of air to which it was exposed, did not generate moisture, and could be carried to the minutest air cells in the head, throat and lungs by the simple act of breathing. This accomplished, the question then arose, was such a harmless and easily administered remedy powerful enough to destroy the germs which cause disease? Nothing but expenditure of the problem of the discovery to the public. Even then no attempt was made to place this cure in the market by the usual methods—instead a company was formed in profession that R. T. Booth announced his great two years of constant treatment by the medical profession that R. T. Booth announced his great two years of constant treatment by the medical profession that R. T. Booth announced his great two years of constant treatment by the medical profession that R. T. Booth announced his great two years of constant treatment by the medical profession that R. T. Booth announced his great discovery to the public. Even then no attempt was made to place this cure in the market by the usual methods—instead a company was formed to a company was formed to the people throughout the country; free offices were established in all large cities, where treatment is given daily, absolutely free of charge. Not satisfied with this and determined to convince the people throughout the country; free offices were established in all large cities, where treatment

HOW THEY SPEAK OF "HYOMEI":

Ex-Congressman Wilson. Mr. Wilson is now Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.
HOUSE OF REPRIESENTATIVES
Washington, D. C. April 14, 1866.
"HYOME!" will do all that you claim for it. It has
ured my bronchitis of ten years standing.
FRANCIS H. WILSON,
Member from Brooklyn.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE R. L. May 13, 1896.
Being troubled with Catarrib. I have made considerable use of "HYOMEL" and have found it a great relief. I think that it will do what it professes to do.
E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Pres. Mayor Yard, Trenton, N. J.

From President Andrews.

An Eminent Divine.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1806.
I have strenuously refused my name for any advertisement, but I cannot refuse anything for "HYOMEL" as in Fabruary I will, by the power of "HYOMEL" celebrate results of "HYOMEL" celebrate results of the most wonderful discovered. In my case the effect has been marvelous, (Rev.) J. M. FARRAR, D. D.

"Hyomei" Cures by Inhalation Alone.

THERE IS NO DANGER, NO RISK. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

Free Treatment

With "HYOME!" given daily at the office, 23 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
"HYOME!" outfit, \$1. Extra bottles, 50c. HYOME! BALM (a wonderful healer), 25c. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT BY MAIL. Send for the Story of "HYOMEL" Mailed free.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., 23 East 20th St., N. Y.

Republicans for bringing in "outside talent." There had, however, come on from Chicago men under carter Harrison to give Tammany Hall points as to the way to conduct the campaign, he said, and the election in this city on Tuesday next would be a matter of National importance.

CALL TO TRAVELLING MEN. The commercial travellers took charge of the

meeting at 1 p. m. with Isaac Field as chairman, Edward P. Brown was the first speaker. He drew a comparison between the condition of business Wilson tariff and the present business ou change in the situation, he said, was not due to any college president. There never was a college any college president. There never was a college president, he said, who joined the Republican party but he soon left it. The college president usually sat down and studied his books and reasoned for free trade. The young man who went to college became a Free Trader, but when he went out into the world and becam to wrestle for bread and butter he soon became a Protectionist.

Montague Tessler, Assistant District-Attorney M. J. McCann and W. A. Furrington also spoke. The latter said a few words in praise of the memory of Henry George, and was warmly applauded. Judge Lansing, of Michikan, who closed this part of the meeting, said that the principles of the Republican party were the principles of the measurement of the meeting, said that the principles of Thomas Jefferson, and urged his hearers to get out and work.

TALK FOR VETERANS. At the veterans' meeting, following the commercial men's meeting, Wilson Vance was the first speaker. He referred to the spirit that anior the salvation of the country inspired Repub licans at this time.

Colonel W. J. Parkinson read statistics intended to show that if Mr. Low should poil one-third of the Republican vote General Tracy would still have 190,080 votes, and Mr. Low would have to get 39 per cent of the Democratic vote.

CANDIDATES TO THE FRONT.

The hour for the candidates' meeting having then arrived. Thomas L. Hamilton, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, was introduced as a speaker. He expressed his sincere belief that the entire Republican ticket would be elected. William C. Botty the candidate for Judge of the City Court, de clared that Seth Low was a traitor, whose sup-porters consisted chiefly of Mugwumps and sore-needs.

cared that Sein Low was porters consisted chiefly of Mugwumps and soreporters consisted chiefly of Mugwumps and soreneads.

District-Attorney Olcott, who on entering had been received with great enthusham, was then
introduced, and was again warming greeted. Some
one cried out "Hello, Billy" and Mr. Olcott said
it made considerable difference whether he was
called "Billy" at a Republican meeting or in the
columns of a paper opposed to him. He went on to
pay a tribute to themy George, whom he had heard
speak at a meeting in Harlem a few nights ago, as
one who was unquestionably wrong in his hobhies, but was undoubtedly honest in his intentions
and in his desires. Mr. Olcott told of a meeting
on the East Side where he was persuaded to sing
in order to drive the audience home. The enthusiasm for Tracy on the East Side, he said, was
something that no one could understand who had
not seen an exhibition of it.

C. H. Moore, of Flatisburg, was the next speaker, and was followed by T. K. Tuthill, candidate
for Coroner, who said that a non-partisan government was an impossibility. A man who could not
join either one of the existing parties was, in his
opinion, one who was not litted to exercise the
right of citizenship, or else was so sanctified that
the ought to be measured for a golden harp and
join the choir invisible.

F. J. Kilpatrick, ex-Mayor of Bridgeport, Ala,
made a short address, and other speakers took up
the time of the meeting until a late hour in the
afternoon.

ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENT, SAYS QUIGG. HE PROGNOSTICATES THAT TRACY WILL HAVE ABOUT THE SAME VOTE AS BLACK DID.

President Quigg was at his headquarters, at No. 1 Madison-ave., yesterday, doing his best to inspire his disheartened followers with something like courage in the face of sure defeat. Mr. Quigg said that the XXIIId Assembly District had been selected by the City Committee as being fairly representative of the political conditions prevailing throughout the city. Regarding this, Mr. Quigg The Republican organization had made an espe-

cially careful canvass of those heavily Republican districts in which the Citizens Union has constantly alleged it had a large Low vote. All these can-vasses tell the same story. They prove that there is no large Low vote in any of them. No district in New-York has been more scrupulously looked in New-York has been more scrupulously looked after than the XXIIId. This is the West Harlem district. Last year the district gave Black 5.952 yotes and Porter 4.317 votes. The canvass this year shows (three Kepublican districts yet to hear from) 4.327 votes for Tracy, 3.677 votes for Van Wyck, 842 votes for Low, 622 votes for George and 1.745 votes doubtful. Of the doubtful votes an effort was made to get at the facts by means of a secret bailot. Letters were addressed to those men whose preferences had not been made known, requesting them to make known whom they favored for Mayor of Greater New-York, their signatures being unnecessary. Of the 1.745 persons to whom these letters were sent. 394 replied, and 47 per cent of them declared for Tracy. It therefore appears that the Republican plurality in the XXIIId Dis-



Those who bought Our Hygienic Shoe

Last year, are coming for it again in great Last year, are coming for it again in great numbers, just as we expected. The health mer-its of the felt foundation, combined with its perfect fit, neatness and other dressy qualities, make it the favorite shoe for winter for boys

and girls alike. \$2.35 to \$3.75, according to size

If the Baby "TOES IN" we have a little Shoe made on purpose to correct that habit-sizes, 4 to 8-\$2.00.

60-62 West 23d St.

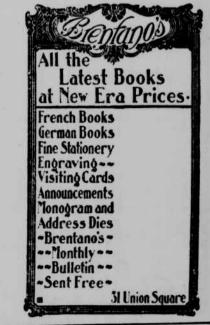
ANDIRONS.

FENDERS, Gas Logs, Fire Sets and Screens.

We have just received from Paris a large mportation of ANDIRONS, FENDERS and SCREENS, in LOUIS XVI and ROCOCO styles. Have also added to our large stock new goods of our own exclusive design, which we

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Conover Fireplace Mfg. Co.,

7 and 9 West 30th Street, Near Fifth Avenue. Factory, 114-120 West 30th Street.



NO USE TRYING

A. F. JAMMES,

trict will be substantially the same as Black had last year.
"The condition of the XXIIId District best characterizes the chances of the whole city, and the Republican organization is absolutely confident of receiving just about the same plurality that Black had last year."